

PATENT SPECIFICATION



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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Billiard Cues.

I, HENRY EDGAR DAVIES, of 93, Sandwell Street, Walsall, in the County of Stafford, Whipmaker, a subject of the King of Great Britain, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to billiard cues and has for its object to provide an improved construction whereby these articles are less liable to warp than is the case at present. The present invention also contemplates making an economy in the manufacture of billiard cues.

According to the present invention billiard cues are manufactured from a number of strips of material secured together.

It is at present the usual practice to make billiard cues by turning them from the solid, the cues being made of wood. This method of construction is unsatisfactory as the cues are sometimes found to warp under the influence of damp and heat. When cues are manufactured in accordance with the present invention warping is avoided.

Further, an economy in the construction can be effected inasmuch as one or more of the constituent strips of the billiard cue may be made of less expensive wood or material than is usually employed in the construction of these cues.

In carrying out my invention the finished cue is as usual of circular cross

section. This cross section is made up of a number of strips secured together by adhesive such as glue. I may, for instance, have a central strip of square cross section to the sides of which are secured four other strips, three sides of which are flat whilst the fourth side forms a portion of the circle constituting the cross section of the finished cue. The finished cue is completed by four small corner sections each of which has two flat sides and a third rounded side forming a part of the outer circle.

In constructing the cue the strip of square cross section is first taken and four strips are secured to its sides by adhesive. The small strips of three sided cross section are then placed in position and secured by binding. The whole cue and its binding are then dipped in adhesive and after the adhesive has set the binding is removed and the cue is finally trimmed by turning.

The central strip may be of cheaper material than the outer strips.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1921.

HAROLD T. C. FORRESTER,
Fellow of the Chartered Institute of
Patent Agents.

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Jessel Chambers, 88/90, Chancery Lane,
London, W.C. 2,
Agent for the Applicant.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Billiard Cues.

I, HENRY EDGAR DAVIES, formerly of 93, Sandwell Street, but now of 9, Bath Street, Walsall, in the County of Stafford, Whipmaker, a subject of the

King of Great Britain, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to billiard cues and refers more particularly to that class of such which comprise a number of tapered strips arranged around a central tapered cue member.

The object of the present invention is to provide a generally improved construction whereby an economy is effected in the manufacture of billiard cues, and at the same time producing an article which is not liable to warp.

According to one part of the present invention I provide a billiard cue having a central tapered core member and a series of tapered strips arranged around the exterior of the core member; all of which strips and the core member extend the whole length of the cue.

According to another part of the present invention the billiard cue consists of a square cross sectional centre strip or core member, four side strips which are each secured to one of the faces of the core and four three-sided pieces or strips which are disposed between the side strips at each corner of the centre strip or core.

Further, an economy in the construction can be effected inasmuch as one or more of the constituent strips of the billiard cue may be made of less expensive wood or material than is usually employed in the construction of these articles.

It has previously been proposed to provide a cue of the kind with a central tapered core member in the form of a round rod or tube, but in this case only half of the outer tapered strips extended the whole length of the cue, the other half extending only a short distance along the butt end of the cue. In another case, not of the above referred to type, the cue is formed of two semi-circular cross sectional parts which are tapered and connected together by a parallel sided

key member of hard material which passes through the centre.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood and more readily carried into practice I have appended hereunto one sheet of drawings illustrating the same, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side view of a cue constructed according to my process.

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view near the tip.

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view near the butt.

In carrying out my invention as illustrated upon the accompanying drawings, the finished cue 1 is as usual of circular cross section. This cross section is made up of a number of strips secured together by adhesive such as glue. These strips are tapered so that they all extend for the whole length of the cue. In the illustrated construction for instance I have a central strip of square cross section to the sides of which are secured four other strips 2, three sides of which are flat whilst the fourth side forms a portion of the circle constituting the cross section of the finished cue. The finished cue 4 is completed by four small corner sections 3 each of which has two flat sides and a third rounded side forming a part of the outer circle.

In constructing the cue the taper strip 1 of square cross section is first taken and four taper strips 2 are secured to its sides by adhesive. The small strips 3 of three sided cross section are then placed in position and secured by binding. The whole cue and its binding are then dipped in adhesive and after the adhesive has set the binding is removed and the cue is finally trimmed by turning.

The central strip may be of cheaper material than the outer strips and the other strips or sets of strips are preferably of different kinds of wood.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A billiard cue having a central tapered core member and a series of tapered strips arranged around the

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June 1, 1922

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Davies

1 SHEET

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

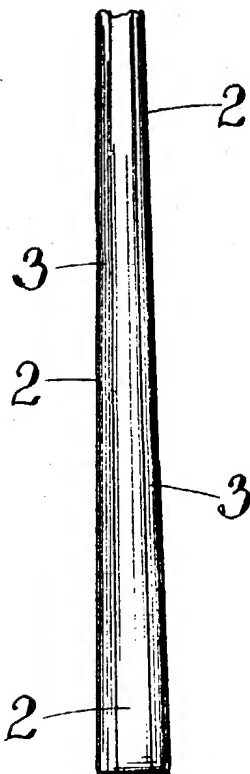
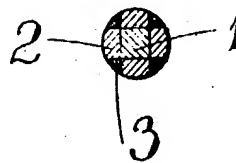
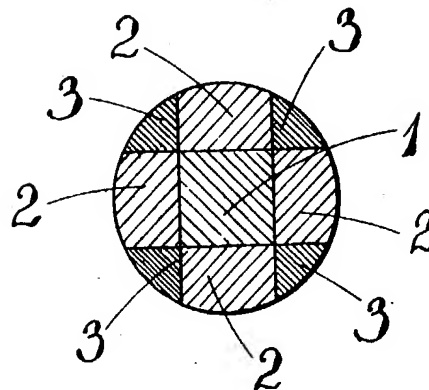


Fig. 3.



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exterior of the core member; all of which strips and the core member extend the whole length of the cue.

2. A billiard cue consisting of a
5 square cross sectional centre strip or core member, four side strips which are each secured to one of the faces of the core, and four three-sided pieces or strips which
10 are disposed between the side strips at each corner of the centre strip or core.

3. A billiard cue, substantially as

described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated the 13th day of January, 1922.

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